



# **Bangladesh Country Investment Plan:**

Best practices in coordinating with  
development partners

by

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# Presentation outline

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- Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (2011-16)
- Best practices
- What made this possible?
- Issues for discussion

# Bangladesh Food Security Country Investment Plan

# CIP: background

➤ *Responding to L'Aquila Initiative and in line with the 5 Rome Principles*, the Food Security CIP was first approved on 14 June 2010. An updated and complete CIP for Food Security was released in June 2011.

➤ It is a coherent set of **12 strategic priority investment programmes**

➤ It is **aligned with the National Food Policy** Plan of Action, to ensure comprehensiveness

➤ It is **embedded in the Sixth Five Year** Plan to ensure consistency

➤ It **focuses on government investments** included in the Annual Development Budget



Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, Minister of Food and Disaster Management, and Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator, at the Food Security Investment Forum 2010.

(Photos: USAID)

# CIP: purposes

- Plan and **invest resources in a coordinated way**
- **Increase convergence** of domestic and external funding, providing a single, comprehensive, inclusive but flexible investment plan
- **Mobilize additional resources** from the government budget and from development partners
  - Bangladesh was the first Asian country receiving a grant under the GAFSP for US \$ 50 million
  - Bangladesh was declared priority country in Asia for the Feed the Future Initiative of US government: substantial (US \$330m+) funding expected
  - DANIDA committed 75 Million US\$ for its implementation
  - Dutch cooperation identified food security as a priority area of intervention in Bangladesh
- **Leveraging** resources from the **private sector and CSOs**
- **Monitor impacts of investments** on food and nutrition security

# CIP: Contents

COMPONENT	PROGRAMME
<b>Food Availability</b>	Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension
	Improved Water Management and infrastructure for irrigation purposes
	Improved quality of input and soil fertility
	Fisheries & Aquaculture Development
	Livestock Development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production
<b>Food Access</b>	Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture and to non farm incomes
	Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP actions
	Enhanced Public Food Management Systems
	Institutional Development and Capacity Development for more effective safety nets
<b>Food Utilization</b>	Community based nutrition programs and services
	Orient food and nutrition programs through data
	Food safety and quality improvement

# CIP: How to fill the funding gap?

**Total ongoing investments:  
US\$ 2.8 billion**

GOB contribution: 43%

DPs' contribution: 57%

**Total funding gap:  
US\$ 5.0 billion**

Availability: US\$ 2.8 billion

Access: US\$ 1.5 billion

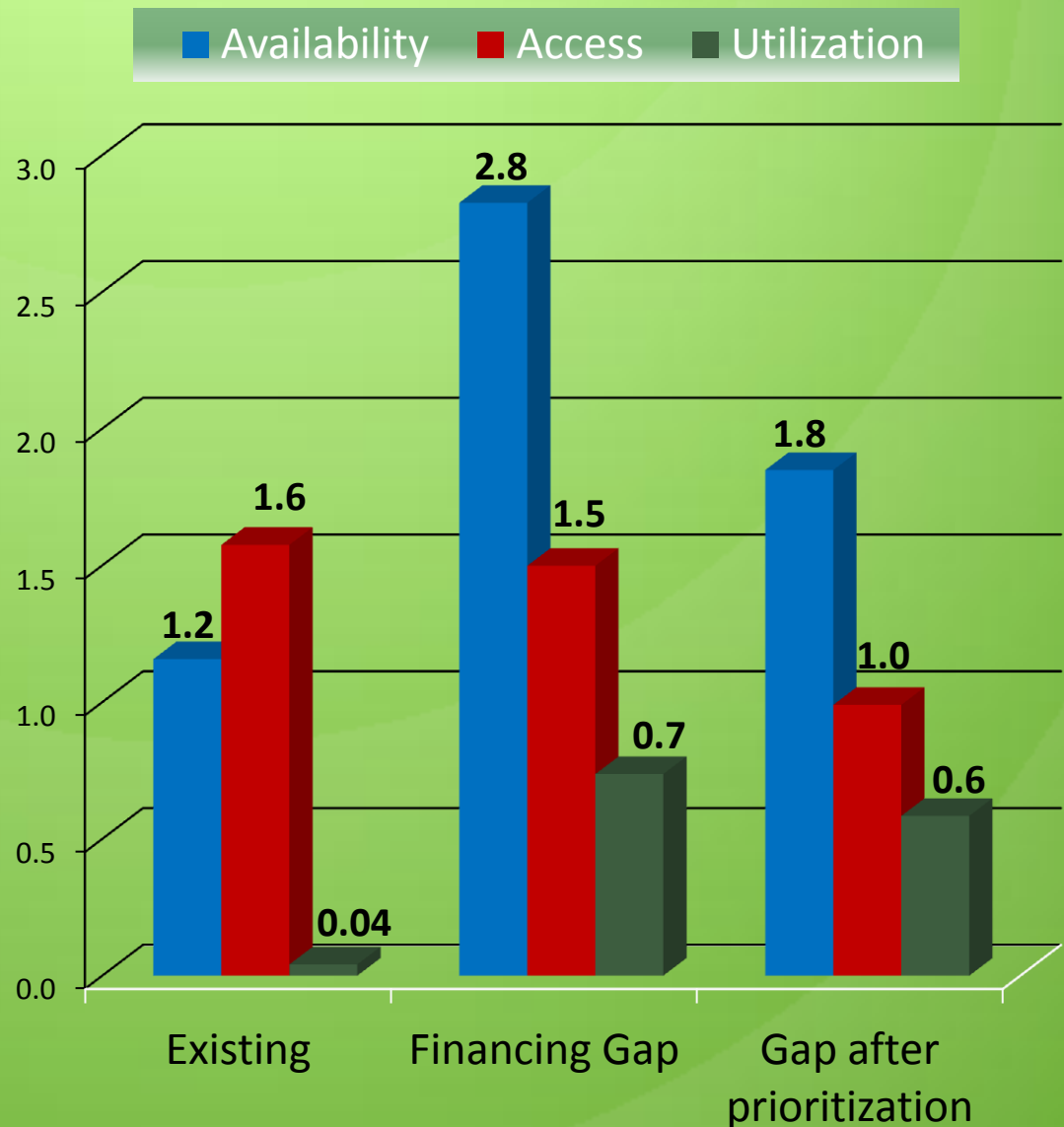
Utilization: US\$ 0.7 billion

**Gap after prioritization:  
US\$ 3.4 billion**

Availability: US\$ 1.8 billion

Access: US\$ 1 billion

Utilization: US\$ 0.6 billion



# Best practices



# Builds on longstanding and ongoing policy processes

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Country Investment Plan builds on longstanding and ongoing policy processes and institutional mechanisms of Government and Development Partners

## Existing policy framework

- **National Food Policy (2006):**
  - Process initiated at the 1999 Development Forum in Paris
  - Comprehensive framework encompassing availability, access and utilization
- **National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-2015):**
  - 26 areas of intervention and 314 action
  - Coordinates food security interventions
  - Tool for aligning development support with national priorities, in line with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

# Builds on longstanding and ongoing policy processes

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## Institutional mechanisms

- **Government**
  - Inter-ministerial Food Planning and Monitoring Committee, supported by Food Policy Working Group and Thematic Teams that co-ordinate across 18 Government agencies
- **Development Partners**
  - Local Consultative Group, especially the sub-group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development that is co-chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture and FAO

# Results oriented planning and monitoring

## PLANNING



## MONITORING

.....Allows for:

- Results based management
- Common vision across Government and Development Partners

# Mainstreamed in the overarching development framework

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The CIP results framework has been mainstreamed into the Sixth Five-Year Plan:

- Ensures consistency between the CIP and the country's overarching development framework
- Ensures consistency of the overall development strategy between Government and Development Partners - including those not working on food security - and the CIP

# Multi-stakeholder design process

The CIP was elaborated through a widely consultative process



## MAIN STEPS

### **1. Stakeholders' consultation on CIP contents and priorities**

Farmers, local traders, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, CSO, regional extension & research service providers and academia

### **2.A. Review of government department's programs**

Senior level managers of GoB Departments agencies

### **2.B. Discussion of draft sets of investments**

Heads of agencies/Departments and Planning Chiefs of concerned ministries

### **3. Sharing of programs for prioritization and gathering information on DP commitments**

DPs, ERD and meetings of LCG Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security

### **4. Ranking for prioritization**

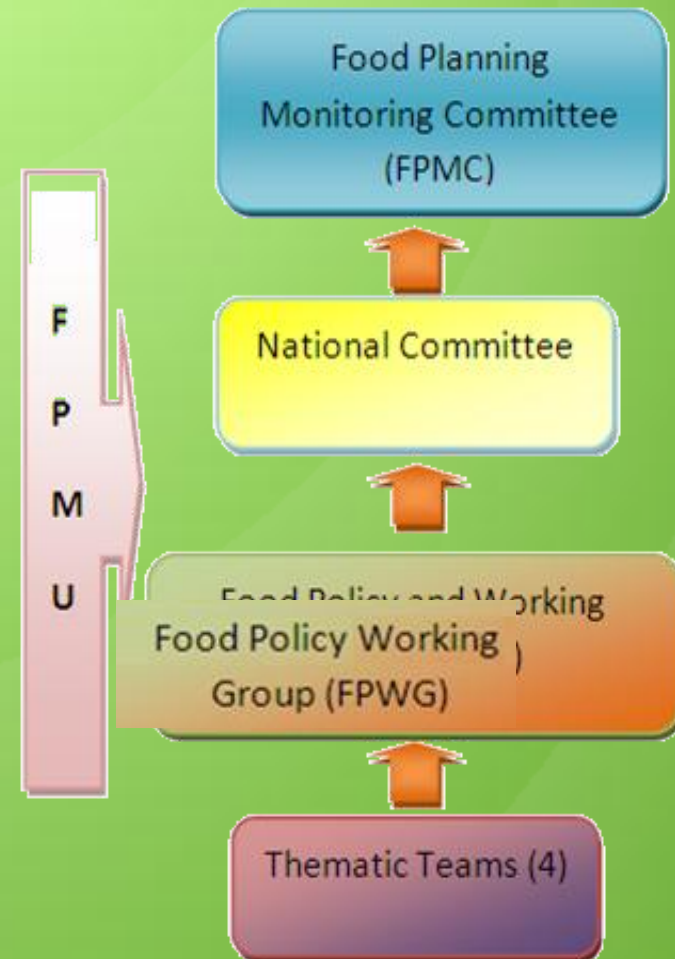
Planning Commission and concerned ministries

### **5. Review, guidance and approval**

National and Technical Committee (members from government, CS, private sectors and DPs)

# Multi-stakeholder institutional mechanism

- Combining the institutional setting for:
  - CIP Formulation and Revision
  - NFP PoA Monitoring
  - MDG1 Monitoring
- The National Committee ensures high level guidance and links with the cabinet level Food Planning Monitoring Committee (FPMC)
- The extended Food Policy Working Group (FPWG) incorporates representatives from Civil Society and Development Partners
- The FPWG and Thematic Teams (TTs) include all relevant Government agencies
- Close interaction between Government, FAO and the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development



What made this possible?

# What made this possible?

- **Strategic commitment of Government and Donor(s):**
  - Government ownership of and commitment to a long term undertaking
  - Donors not only as fund providers but as active partners in the process of institutional development
- **Availability of a key technical institution of the Government at the core of the national policy process i.e. the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit**
- **Long term “foundational investments ” for food security through FAO technical assistance funded by USAID and the European Union which:**
  - Developed human and institutional capacities
  - Contributed to placing food security as a priority on the policy agenda of Government and Development Partners through research based policy dialogue
  - Facilitated partnership between Government and Development Partners



Issues for discussion

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- **Is this model worth replicating?**
  - Can the CIP mobilize additional resources?
  - Is the Bangladesh experience relevant to other countries?
- **How can this model be replicated?**
  - Is a global investment in capacity development needed?